divided Gahnia into two sections, sect. Eugahnia and sect. Lampocarya.

The former name is illegitimate (Paris Code 1956, art. 69, par. 3) and the latter one, which was based on Lampocarya R.Br., must be reinstated for that section to which Gahnia aspera (R.Br.) Spreng. belongs.

Kükenthal l.c. distinguished 7 sections in Gahnia, mainly based on the principles laid down by Benl (Flora 31: 369-388. 1937). His sect. Conflexae, which includes Gahnia proceras, must therefore be named sect. Gahnia, whereas sect. Inclusae Kük., which contains Gahnia aspera, must be called sect. Lampocarya (R.Br.) Benth.

J. H. Kern.

TYPE NOMENCLATURE OF MICRO-ORGANISMS IN CULTURE *)

The type method in botany has been established since the Cambridge Congress, 1930, and it is currently applied in taxonomy based on dried or conserved botanical specimens. The increase of interest in the categories, definitions and nomenclature of types is attested by the number of papers which have already appeared on this subject; a good review with exhaustive literature has been published by Troupin **).

The recommendations in the International Code on the nomenclature of types can only rarely be applied to micro-organisms growing in culture in laboratory media; it is only incompletely and with difficulty that they can be transposed from higher to lower plants and from herbarium specimens to laboratory cultures.

The following seem to us to be the most frequent possible categories of cultures of type status (here termed cultypes):

1) A strain cultivated by the author of the botanical taxon but lost or suffering an irreversible modification before an exhaustive study. The taxon cannot be recognized with reasonable certainty.
   — Archecultype.

2) A strain cultivated by the author of the taxon, and the culture fully described and cited as type by the same taxonomist. The original strain is still
   maintained in culture without evident modification. — Holocultype.

3) A strain cultivated by the author of the taxon and quoted in the original description, but not the selected holocultype. — Paracultype.

4) Any strain cultivated by the author of the taxon and quoted in the original description when a holotype has not been selected. — Syncultype.

5) A strain as far as possible identified with the archecultype, but from another source or isolate. — Homocultype.

6) A strain cultivated by the author of the taxon, and selected as holocultype by another student. — Lectocultype.

7) A strain derived from a mixed or impure (contaminated) holotype. — Merocultype.

8) A monosporial (monogenetic or monocytogetic) strain derived from the holotype. — Monocultype.

9) A strain permanently modified but derived from the holocultype. — Metacultype.

To the above there may be added:

10) The first description or photograph or drawing of the holocultype, in the absence of the culture. — Graphocultype.

11) A dried or preserved, not living, specimen or a microscopic slide prepared from the holocultype. — Thanatocultype.

R. Ciferri.

Italian Cryptogamic Laboratory, The University of Pavia.

REVISION OF THE FLORA OF WEST TROPICAL AFRICA

Volume I part 2 of this work will be published very shortly. In addition the Fern Supplement is with the printer and considerable progress has been made with the revision of Volume II. The whole project is therefore more than half complete.

Mr. R. W. J. Keay, a Research Officer of the Nigerian Federal Government, has been attached to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew for this revision since its inception in June 1951. The Government of Nigeria, however, now require Mr. Keay for other duties in the Federal Department of Forest Research, Ibadan, Nigeria, and he will be resuming duty there soon. He expects to be engaged in a fair amount of botanical work and hopes to collaborate to some extent in the completion of the revised Flora.

*) This paper, with a few minor amendments, was presented to the International Congress of Microbiology in Rio de Janeiro, 1950.